



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1879.

Provision for the support of all the branches of the Government has now been made, that is so far as depends upon Congress. It has been made, too, strange to say, just in the way the radicals wanted it, and contrary to the way desired by the democrats, though the latter have a majority in both branches of Congress, and though their efforts to accomplish their desires were only opposed by a man who holds the presidency by an acknowledged fraud. That the appropriations have been made, and made by a democratic Congress, shows one thing, at least which, the people of the North should not forget, and that is, that though the South had the controlling power among the democrats, she again, as she did in the presidential election case, exercised it in what she believed was the interest of the peace and prosperity of the country, and against the interest of the party to which she belongs, as all must know who are familiar with the motives that influenced the majority of voters in a land of manhood suffrage. The southern members of Congress, by uniting with their northern democratic colleagues, and doing what the latter desired in 1877, could have prevented the inauguration of Mr. Hayes; by pursuing such a course recently they could have secured legislation that would have prevented radical intimidation at the polls at the next election, or have, and constitutionally, blocked the wheels of government. But in both instances they have sunk party that the welfare of the whole country might not even be endangered, and thus have disabused forever the minds of all reasonable men of the idea that the South is the revolutionary portion of the country. The South is conservative to the core, her people inherited conservatism from their English ancestors, and would be unusual were they not conservative, for, unlike those of the North and West, the vast majority of them are to the manner born, and the comparatively few strangers who have settled among them have intermarried with them and been absorbed into the general mass that they are now almost indistinguishable from their fellow citizens. It is certain like opinions. It does not lie, therefore, in the mouths of the radicals to call Southern democrats "revolutionists." If there are any revolutionists in this country they must be looked for north of Mason and Dixon's line.

The numerous outrageous crimes that have been committed recently by negroes in the North have apparently raised a question in the minds of the people of that section as to the desirableness of increasing their population by draughts on the negro race of the South. A few more Hull affairs would effectually close the reverend Gen. Conway's operations in the line of collecting contributions for the nominal purpose of removing negroes from the South to the North. We say nominal, for any body at all acquainted with the previous life of the reverend soldier referred to is well aware that said contributions will have such a strong attraction for his pocket that a large portion of them would never get beyond it. To show that the question to which we allude is becoming a prominent one, we call attention to the following extract from the New York News:

THE DANGER OF FREED SOUTHERN NEGROES.—Certain portions of the city are peopled by negroes from the South, who contribute to a great degree to swell our resident criminal population. This class, who while slaves were under a certain restraint which kept them comparatively honest, soon began to exhibit their unbridled tendencies when they became free. One of this class, and there are many like him in this city, who have no excuse to be virtuous, and who ought to be placed under certain wholesome restrictions.

Massachusetts is not solid on the strike question. When the negroes on the southern plantations, who are receiving \$15 a month and board, strike, she is in favor of sending steamboats to their relief, of supplying them with food, and of furnishing them with government supplies; but when the cotton spinners of Fall River, who don't receive that much, strike, the Mayor of that city doubles the police force to keep them quiet. The council of the same city, however, refuse to allow any of this extra force to guard the mills.

If "Sharp-shooter" will send his name, his communication will be published—otherwise not.

A SHOWER OF FIRE.—Major William, of West Kansas, who keeps the Railroad House, gave a Journal reporter the following interesting account of a phenomenon that occurred at the commencement of the storm on Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock: I retired about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. I had been in bed asleep about two hours and a half when I was awakened by an outer door slamming violently, as if burst open by something heavy thrown against it. I hurried to close it when, on looking out, I saw a sight which I can never forget, and which was so strange that I never could have believed the like if I had seen it.

The air about the house seemed to be perfectly full of balls of fire raining down from the clouds, the brightness of which even the vivid flashes of lightning could not hide. I called my wife to witness the wild and terrible scene, and we viewed the phenomenon for almost five minutes. One ball of fire fell about twenty paces distant and about the size of a pigeon's egg, which was visible quite a while. I marked the place where it fell as nearly as possible from where I stood, but on account of a hurricane, which blew almost with the force of a wind, and the rain which had begun to fall, did not venture outside. This morning, however, about 6 o'clock, I went out and looked around carefully for a long time for what might be left, but could find nothing.—Kansas City Journal.

James River and Kanawha Canal Company.—A meeting of the stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company was held in Richmond yesterday.

Mej. J. W. Johnson, President of the company, presented a report stating that the time (one hundred and twenty days) had expired, named in the act of Assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature, granting the transfer of the rights, privileges and franchises of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company to the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company, and that the matter was now before the stockholders for their action.

A letter was presented from H. C. Parsons, vice president of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company, asking that company be allowed further time to get the matter in shape for the transfer, &c.

A resolution was adopted adjourning until Tuesday next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

If Congress does not adjourn by Monday it is believed that there will be no quorum left to adjourn with.

The Senate yesterday passed the Judicial Expenses bill, rejecting an amendment to include the \$600,000 for marshals and their deputies.

The Musical Festival Association of Cincinnati offers a prize of \$1,000 for the best musical composition by a native American composer, to be sung at the musical festival in 1880.

A severe thunder storm passed over Keene, N. H., yesterday. The lightning struck several places, among them J. S. Taff's pottery, which was destroyed. Loss on building \$1,800 and on goods \$15,000; partly insured.

The body of Mrs. A. Roland, who lost her life at Niagara Falls last Saturday, was found yesterday floating nearly opposite the Prospect House, on the Canada shore, several hundred feet below the Horseshoe Falls. The body was entirely nude and only slightly disfigured. M. Roland left for home on Tuesday.

Advices from Hong Kong to June 1, state that General Grant was then on route from Tientsin to Peking, and that considerable change in the programme of his future movements is indicated. It is probably that he may return to China after visiting Japan and proceed to Australia. It is hardly time for him to return to the United States yet.

Ex-Lieut. R. H. Anderson, of the Confederate army, died in Beaufort, S. C., Thursday, of apoplexy, in the 63rd year of his age. Gen. Anderson was a native of South Carolina, graduated from West Point in 1842, served with honor in the Mexican war, entered the Confederate service as a brigadier, was made a major general in 1861, commanded a division in Longstreet's corps at the battle of Gettysburg, and was made lieutenant general towards the close of the war.

Joseph A. Blair, paying teller of the Mechanics' National Bank of New York, residing at Mount Clair, N. J., has been arrested for shooting his ex-chaplain, John Armstrong, an Irishman, in the stable, Thursday evening. Blair was in a passion because he had stopped at a beer saloon, and followed him to his room, where he shot him. Blair's defense is that he supposed Armstrong was about to shoot him and he fired in self defense.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson was harangued by the board of governors of Mazarin Musical Association at Richmond last night.

On Thursday within a few hours of each other died the son and daughter of Mr. C. H. Bullington, of Richmond.—Mrs. E. H. Mander, in her 29th year, and Frank in his 4th year. The two funerals took place yesterday evening.

Catherine Ghee, a laundress at Hotel Imperial, Richmond, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself with strips of sheets suspended from the bars of her room window. It was the third attempt the woman had made to destroy herself.

Thomas Billups Grundy, esq., who was for some years a citizen of Richmond, died at his residence, in Ashland, on Wednesday morning after an illness of only a few days, in the 53rd year of his age. He was born in Baltimore, but having married the eldest daughter of R. Barton Haxall, esq., went to Richmond and became a member of the firm of Haxall, Crenshaw & Co. At the beginning of the war he joined the Confederate army, and served the southern cause faithfully to the end of the struggle. He was removed to Ashland, where he resided until the time of his death.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Beaconsfield has a severe attack of gout.

The U. S. steamer Alliance has arrived at Southampton.

The Prince Imperial in his will left his property to his mother. There are audacious accounts concerning any political provisions.

The Chapel Street cotton mills in the Anson district of Manchester, England, among the largest in that city, have been burned. The damage is estimated at \$80,000.

The breaking up of the old Arctic exploring ship Resolute will commence on Monday, the British Admiralty having refused to preserve her as a training ship.

It is suggested to select Mr. P. Lorillard's 2 years old chestnut filly, Pappoose, as having one of the best chances for the July stakes which is to be run at the New Market July meeting on Tuesday, July 1st. Pappoose, it is said has much improved since last Spring. Mr. Lorillard's two years old bay colt, Cherokee, and two years old bay filly, Geraldine, though both promising, require more preparation.

The floating debt of Egypt has been reduced by two million pounds since the departure of the Khedive's European ministers. The ministry of the late government has resigned, and Khediv Ismail is forming another. The powers urge the Khedive to leave Egypt. He desires to go to Siemboni, but the Sultan refuses to allow him to come there. Russia has declined to interfere with the affairs of the Khedive.

THACKERAY.—The personal appearance of Thackeray has been frequently described. His nose, thought on early accident, was misshapen; it was broad at the bridge, and stubby at the end. He was once sighted; and his hair at forty was already gray; but messy, and abundant; his keen and kindly eyes twinkled sometimes through and sometimes over his spectacles. A friend remarked that what he "should call the predominant expression of his countenance was courage—a readiness to face the world on his own terms." Unlike Dickens, he took no regular walking exercise, and being regardless of the law of health, suffered in consequence. In reply to one who asked him if he had ever received the best medical advice, his reply was: "What is the use of advice if you don't follow it? They tell me not to drink, and I do drink. They tell me not to smoke, and I do smoke. They tell me not to eat, and I do eat. In short, I do everything that I am desired not to do; and therefore, what am I to expect?" And so one morning he was found lying, like Doctor Chalmers, in the sleep of death, with his arms beneath his head, after one of his violent attacks of illness; to be mourned by his mother and daughters, who formed his household, and by a wider public beyond, which had learned to love him through his admirable works.

Horrible Affair.—At a late hour last night the mutilated body of a woman named McCormick, alias Conway, was found in a house in William St., Alexandria. The house, which is in a low part of the city, is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, and is frequented by dissipated characters. When the police arrived, the place was in a state of confusion. The body of the unfortunate woman was lying in a pool of blood while her head, completely severed from her body, was placed in a basket beside her, in which was also found her right hand. A letter card bearing the name of "Oleary" was found near the body, and it is supposed the murder was committed in the afternoon. Mrs. Jacobs has been arrested, and the circumstances so far pointing to her as the murderer.

Burglary.—PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23.—The store of C. Robert Hinks, jewelry and watch repairing, at 77 Westminster street, in the center of the city, was entered by professional burglars last night. Two safes were opened by screws and robbed of fine watches and other property valued at \$12,000 to \$15,000. An entrance was effected from a vacant store adjoining. The job was probably done before 10 o'clock, while crowds were on the street, and the robbers are believed to have taken the train for New York at that hour.

The death roll of Richmond for the year is reported at 193. The death rate per 1,000 of the entire population is 38.40; of the white, 14.32, and of the colored 28.88. The number of marriages was 658 and births 2,055.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE BY WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1879.]

SENATE.

The President pro tem, announced his signature to the "Letter Carriers' Bill" which will now go to the President.

Mr. Vest by request, offered a resolution calling on the President for a correspondence between the State Department and Mexico in regard to the proposed survey of the Northern States of Mexico for the Austin and Topical vamps R. R. Co. Adopted.

Mr. Harris submitted a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be and hereby is authorized to construct at the Washington and Norfolk navy yards the steam vessel and refrigerating ship which the National Board of Health recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury and that the same be constructed under the supervision and according to the plans of the inventor, John Gamgee, and his engineer, and that the said Gamgee be allowed the actual costs of such plans and specifications not exceeding \$500, together with reasonable compensation for his services, and that of his engineer, while superintending such construction, and that the appropriation in the act authorizing the construction of a refrigerating ship or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby applied to the construction of such vessel and machine by the Navy Department.

Mr. Voorhees objected to the present consideration of the resolution. He had had about enough of this Gamgee business for this session. The subject needed more ventilation than could be given it at this session. Mr. Voorhees had felt so severely the refrigerating influence of the question that even the hot weather did not prevent him from doing his duty to object to further present discussion.

Mr. Harris explained that he had no partiality for Mr. Gamgee. The board had decided his plan to be the best submitted. Professor Gamgee now proposed to waive all profit on his invention in view of the question raised as to advertisement, to which he was unwilling to agree, since his plans were not yet patented. The resolution went over under Mr. Voorhees' objection.

Mr. Vest's resolution, declaring in favor of free coinage, was taken up, the question being on referring the substitute accepted by him to the Committee on Finance.

The substitute is as follows: Resolved, That the complete recoinage of silver and its restoration to a perfect quality with gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded by the interests of justice and wise statesmanship.

Mr. Morrill said if there was any difference between the price of bullion and standard local tender coin it would under this resolution accrue to the bullion owner.

Mr. Kirkwood submitted an amendment to insert after the word "bullion" the words "at as early a date as these objects can be accomplished consistently with the public welfare," and spoke in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 21.

The morning hour having expired, the recess followed over.

THE HOUSE.

The judicial expenses appropriation bill was presented by the committee on enrolled bills, and signed by the Speaker.

THE SITUATION.

Both the remaining appropriation bills have now passed the House, one has passed the Senate and the other is now before that body and will, in all probability, pass this afternoon, so that without some unforeseen occurrence, both the bills will be before Mr. Hayes by midnight. His approval of the first and his veto of the second are expected, but the question about his reconvening Congress is a matter of doubt. He certainly did inform a gentleman here that he would call Congress together again immediately, if it adjourned before providing for the appropriations contained in the latter bill, but whether he did so is a bluff or not is unknown. Several of the best informed people, about such matters, are positive that the idea of reconvening Congress simply because it failed to provide for deputy marshals' pay for election services never seriously entered Mr. Hayes' head, and among such people are Messrs. Joe Blackburn and Ben. Perry Moore. It is rumored on the other hand, however, that Mr. Hayes made a bargain with a few southern democratic members for and in consideration of certain favors granted them, by which it was agreed that they, when the time came, would vote for the marshals' bill without restrictions, and that he has determined to call Congress together immediately, if it shall adjourn after his veto of that bill, in order to test the sincerity of the gentlemen alluded to. It is also reported that of Mr. Hayes' cabinet, Messrs. Sherman, Devens and Thompson are in favor of another extra session unless the marshals' bill is passed without restrictions, that Messrs. McCrary and Evans are opposed to it, that Messrs. Schurz and Keyser are not decided in their opinions, but would probably vote against it, and that Mr. Hayes, himself, is rather undecided to it. The Appropriation Committee of the Senate did not act upon the House resolution for the sine die adjournment on Monday, this morning, but it was understood that if the marshals' bill passed at a reasonable hour they would meet again to-day and report the resolution without amendment.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bayard is in Delaware to-day. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bayard is a member of the Senate signed the paper asking him to retain his position as chairman of the Finance Committee, he will retain it, for the reason that a much larger number of names could have been obtained if a full Senate was present, and for the additional reason that he does not believe Congress should take any action on the silver question at this session.

NOTES.

Mr. Conkling will not take part in either the Maine or Ohio campaign. When asked by Mr. Robinson this morning to help Foster, he asked "what Foster?" and when Mr. "Oleary" asked him that gentleman became a republican. Mr. Robinson, it is needless to say, at least manifested no further interest in the interview and cut it short.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1879.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Vest again to-day called up his resolution declaratory of democratic support of all measures for making silver equivalent in value to gold, but it was debated to such length that the morning hour expired before a vote could be reached, and it had to go over once more.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution authorizing the construction of a refrigerating ship, after the Gamgee plan, at any of the government navy yards, Prof. Gamgee to be paid a fair price for his plan and for the time consumed in superintending the construction of the ship. Mr. Voorhees objected, stating that Prof. Gamgee had had such a refrigerating effect upon him and doubtless upon other senators that even this weather did not enable them to see the beauties of the plan. The resolution therefore went over. Mr. Harris giving notice that he would call it up the next day the Senate met.

A bill to correct errors in the phytology of the army appropriation bill was then passed, the republicans taking pains to make it plain that they had endeavored to have the errors corrected in the regular bill when it was on its passage but that the democrats had then opposed the correction they wanted to make now. The reason why the democrats objected to the correction of these errors in the regular bill was that such correction would have regular bill back to the House, and delayed action on it. Mr. Allison's resolution for printing the evidence so far taken by Mr. Davis's Treasury examining committee then came up, but at the instance of Mr. Beck, who wanted to prevent the marshals' bill, Mr. Allison agreed to let it go over, saying he did so in consequence of the request just made. Mr. Davis's absence, and because it was objected to so earnestly by his democratic friends. Mr. Beck then introduced the marshals' bill which is now being debated. It will probably pass before to-day's adjournment.

THE HOUSE.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill exempting coal boats from license and tonnage dues, also the Senate bill allowing promotion in the engineer as well as in the other branches of the army.

The bill allowing national examination and inspection of State surveys then came up, and was debated at length, opposition being made to it by some of the democrats on states' rights ground. During the debate Mr. Catron, (republican) of Illinois, questioned the superiority of the legal attainments of Mr. White, (republican) of Pennsylvania, who would not allow the inscription to past unnoted, and thereby confirmed any doubts that might have been entertained upon the question.

HENRY CLAY AND THE GOAT.—As Henry Clay came out of the Capitol at Washington one day, seeing a frightened woman in the street, vainly striving to ward off the attacks of a sportive goat, he gallantly, in spite of his years and office, seized the goat by the horns. The woman thanked him warily and sped hurriedly on. Mr. Clay would have liked to move on also, but the goat had his own views about the interference with his innocent amusement. As soon as the woman's deliverer loosed his hold on the two horns, the animal rose majestically on his hind legs and prepared for a charge. In his own defense Mr. Clay now took the animal as before by the horns, and thus for a time they stood, while a crowd of street boys gathered about, immensely amused at the unusual spectacle of a Senator and a goat pitted the one against the other in a public street. As long as Mr. Clay held the goat by the horns, all was well enough. But when the quadruped was released, he prepared to make a charge. Not a boy offered assistance, but after a while one ventured to suggest, "Throw the Billy down, sir." Mr. Clay at once accepted and adopted the report of that committee, and tripping the goat essayed to pass on. Before he could fairly turn away, however, the goat was in lofty preparation for a new charge. Mr. Clay gave his enemy the floor or the pavement once more, and, keeping him there, turned to his new adviser with the question, "And what shall I do now?" "Cut and run, sir," replied the lad.

COMMERCE.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 28.—The market to-day was a shade firmer. Flour is in fair receipt, with slightly better sales. The offerings of Wheat continue light, and prices are low; a few lots of new were offered to-day of fair quality, and sold at 12c. The offerings of old were withdrawn. Corn is a shade firmer, and some lots sold at 51c. Nothing doing of Rye or Oats.

COAL REPORT.—The following is a report of the receipts and shipments of coal during the week ending to-day:

Amer. Coal Co., J. H. Parrott, Jr., Agent.	2,647
Hamp. & Balt., Edward Herbert, Agent.	430
J. P. Agnew & Co.	1,300
Total.	4,377

SHIPMENTS.

American Coal Co.	3,018
Hamp. & Balt.	1,025
J. P. Agnew & Co.	1,400
Total.	5,443

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Va & G old 301; do old 61; do old 67; do 21 series 33; past due coupons 79. Sugar firmer; soft 14 1/2c. Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and without quotable change. Wheat—Southern firm with light receipts; Western firm; Southern red 11 1/2c; do amber 12 1/2c; do 2 Panna red 12 1/2c; No 2 Western winter red spot 11 1/2c; June 12 in settlement; July 11 1/2c; Aug 10 1/2c; Sept 10 1/2c. Corn—Southern nominal; Western dull; Southern white 63; do yellow 48; West mixed spot and June 24 1/2c; July 48 1/2c; Aug 48 1/2c; Sept 48 1/2c. Steamer 42 1/2c; Oats steady; Southern 30 1/2c; Western white 25 1/2c; do mixed 24 1/2c; Panna 35 1/2c. Rye quiet at 60 1/2c. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 11 1/2c. Whiskey quiet at 1 03 1/2c 67.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Stocks strong. Money 3 1/2. Flour steady. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 28, 1879.

Sun rises 4:40 J. Sun sets 7:25

ARRIVED.

Schr Onas A Briggs, Providence, to American Coal Co.

CLEARED.

Sir Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by F A Reed.

Sir George Leary, Norfolk, by P B Moon.

Sir J W Thompson, lower Po, by F A Reed.

Sir Katio Ranger, Norwich, by American Coal Co.

Schr E B Birdall, Providence, by J P Agnew & Co.

Schr S W Bunnell, New London, by Hamp & Balt Coal Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr M A Wiley, hence, at Boston 27th.

Schr Mary G Collins and Jane L Newton, Georgetown, at Boston 27th.

Schr Marion Dyer sailed from Bath for Washington 25th.

Schr F L O'Leary cleared from Philadelphia for Georgetown 27th.

Schr Dreadnaught, Georgetown, at Portsmouth 25th.

Schr Alfred Keen sailed from Rockland for Washington 24th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Washington, June 28.—Notice is given by the Light House Board that on and after August 1st, 1879, the light at Harve de Grace, mouth of the Susquehanna river, head of Chesapeake bay, Md., will be shown as a fixed red, instead of a white light.

BARTLETT'S BLACKING, large size, received to-day and for sale by

J. C. MILBURN.

Political.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The new constitution party assembled last evening and appointed a state central committee with power to conduct the campaign and fill vacancies in the ticket should any occur. A telegram was received from J. P. West, of Los Angeles, declining the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and D. C. Reed, of San Diego, was nominated instead. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Boston, June 28.—In response to a call of the greenback labor voters of this city causes were held in some of the wards last night for the election of members of the city central committee. The meetings were not largely attended and the business was done quickly and quietly.

Boston, June 28.—A woman's meeting was held in Cambridge yesterday in accordance with the public call "to consider their duties as voters for school commissioners at the coming election." About 150 ladies were present and after several addresses a resolution was adopted that "it is not only a matter of principle, but an act of duty to endeavor to forward this work."

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The papers and cable dispatches are in error in speaking of Prince Jerome Napoleon. There is no such prince.

The son of King Jerome, who is known as Prince Napoleon, (sometimes styled Pion-Pion) and who by the first Emperor's will and by the senate's constitution of 1870 is designated successor to the dead Prince Louis Eugene as pretender to the imperial throne, is named Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul. His two sons are Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome. The elder branch of the Bonaparte family, issue of the fusion of the two sons of Joseph and Lucien, are not classed as belonging to the imperial line of France. This is in accordance with the will of the first Napoleon, who excluded Joseph because King of Spain, and Lucien because he was a republican. It is Prince Napoleon, then, who is mis-called Prince Jerome.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The first section of article 10 of the Constitution of the State of Virginia provides that taxation shall be uniform, and that no one species of property shall be taxed higher than another, and the license law of Virginia, which can be found in the Session Acts of 1871, sec. 20, p. 293, provides that merchant tailors, lumber merchants, furniture merchants, bootblers, green grocers, dealers in coal, ice or wood shall be taxed as other merchants. The Legislature of Virginia, under the Constitution, had a right to discriminate in the tax on merchants; but the City Council, created by the Legislature, assumes powers greater than the creator. This assumes and oppressive tax levied upon grocers so as to compel the whole community to pay enormous prices for subsistence, and to subject it to a monopoly of hucksters and butchers, if not repealed by the next Council will be resisted through the courts of Virginia. GROCER.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"Ode of the People" will accept my thanks for his communication in yesterday's Gazette in reference to the report of the Committee on Light. The report is of interest and used always to be laid before the public through the newspapers. Why the change? Gentlemen of the committee, don't hide your light under a bushel, but let the people see what is being done. ANOTHER ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is surprising to me that a bonded officer of our corporation would be the first one to violate the law by posting upon the columns and walls of the market-house building his official notices. What in the world is the matter with some of our officials. Are they laws unto themselves? Q.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The notices of the proper authorities is respectfully called to the early rounds of the strongest's cart, ten o'clock on a summer's night, very much to the inconvenience of the young unmarried portion of the Third ward. W.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Country doctor to bereaved widow of a late member of the Virginia Legislature: "I can't tell how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again."

DIED.

In Erie, Pa., June 16th, 1879, Mrs. MARY ANN SCOTT, widow of the late Robt. I. Scott, of this city, and mother of the Hon. William L. Scott, of Erie, aged 79 years and 8 months.

In Memoriam.

Lied, in Warrington, Va., on Sunday morning, June 23, 1879, SADIE TYLER, daughter of General and Mrs. M. E. Payne. She is gone! No longer shrinking from the winter's wind, or lifting her calm, pure forehead to the summer's kiss, no longer gathering with her soft hand the dew laden flowers of the morning, or gazing with her glorious eyes into the mysteries of the stars; no longer claiming with her childish mirth, or winning with her queenly beauty—she is gone! Dead in her sixteenth year—what could her more touch and sad? Just as the bloom of beauty ripened on her cheeks; just as she came fresh from the accomplishments of school; just as she was budding into the full glow of maturity; just as time was flinging over her life a wondrous spell of love and grace, and her young sweet mouth all heart was looking out upon the bright blue of laughing eyes, so tender and beautiful, upon the rose avenues of